



Longridge Urban District Council

# ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and

Public Health Inspector

Year ended December 1971



L O N G R I D G E   U R B A N   D I S T R I C T   C O U N C I L

HEALTH DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL, 1971/72

Chairman of the Council; Councillor D. Coulston

HOUSING, HEALTH AND PARKS COMMITTEE

Chairman:	Councillor W.H. Riding J.P.
Vice-Chairman:	Councillor I.H. Taylor
Other Members:	Councillor W.L. Houghton Councillor R.B. Thornton Councillor Miss M.A. Melling

Medical Officer of Health:	J. Walker, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., L.D.S., D.P.D., Also Divisional Medical Officer to the Health Division No. 4 Lancashire County Council and Medical Officer of Health to the Adlington, Leyland, Fulwood, Walton-le-Dale and Withnell Urban District Councils, Chorley Borough Council and Chorley and Preston Rural District Councils.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health:	L.M. Mayer-Jones, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H. Also Senior Assistant Medical Officer.
Public Health Inspector:	V.N. Page, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. Also Cleansing Superintendent.

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Report of the Medical Officer of Health  
for the year ended 31st December, 1971.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council  
of the Urban District of Longridge.

Mr. Chairman and Members,

I have much pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of Longridge for the year ended 31st December 1971.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the District at mid-1971 was 6,590 which is 180 more than the estimate for 1970.

The number of live births assignable to the District was 135 which is 13 more than in 1970. The crude birth rate for the year was 20.5 (adjusted 23.6) per 1,000 estimated population which is considerably higher than the birth rates for England and Wales (16.0) and Lancashire (16.73) (adjusted 17.06). The number of illegitimate births fell by 1 to 5.

The number of deaths assigned to the District was 81 which is 13 more than in the previous year (though it is only one more than in 1969). The crude death rate was 12.3 (adjusted 14.1) per 1,000 estimated population. The death rate for England and Wales was 11.6 and for Lancashire was 12.07 (adjusted 13.15).

The Registrar General provides a table of causes of death in age groups and this is again reproduced in the report. From this it will be seen that 29 of the 81 deaths were in persons 75 years of age or over and a further 31 were between 65 and 74 years of age. These two groups together accounted for 60 or almost 75% of the total of 81 deaths.

With regard to causes of death heart diseases were again the largest single group with 36 deaths which is 8 more than in 1970. The number of deaths from ischaemic heart disease (coronary disease) is the same as in 1970 i.e. 23. The number who died from malignant disease was 13 (two more than 1970). There were no deaths from Leukaemia this year. There was only one death from lung cancer this year. Cerebrovascular disease (strokes) accounted for 14 deaths which is 5 more than 1970. Respiratory diseases caused 7 deaths which is two more than in 1970. I am again glad to report that there were no deaths from Tuberculosis and there were no notifications either. It is now over eight years since there was a death from Tuberculosis in the District.

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 1, which is 1 fewer than last year. This gives an infant mortality of 7.0 per 1,000 live births. The corresponding figures for England and Wales and Lancashire were 17.5 and 17.7 respectively. Owing to the relatively small number of births in Longridge the difference between the national and the Longridge figures is not felt to be significant.

The number of cases of infectious diseases notified during the year was 48, a reduction of 84 on the previous year. In the 1970 report increases in the notifications of scarlet fever (26) and measles (76) were noted and it is these diseases which have been less prevalent again this year. There were eight cases of infective jaundice compared with four the previous year.

During the year, the Department of Health and Social Security advised that routine vaccination against smallpox was no longer necessary in early childhood. This advice is based on the progress made by the World Health Organisation in their smallpox eradication programme so that the chances of the introduction of smallpox into this country have rapidly diminished. The number of serious complications in childhood, though few, is considered to be out of proportion to the risk from smallpox in this country at the present time. Vaccination is still recommended for travellers to and from countries where smallpox is endemic and where eradication programmes are still in progress and for Health Service Staff who may come into contact with patients.



There must, however, be no relaxation in regard to seeking the advantage of protection provided by immunisation and vaccination against other infectious diseases such as diphtheria, poliomyelitis, tetanus, whooping cough, measles and german measles (rubella). Vaccination against rubella became available during 1970 and it is now offered to girls between 11 and 14 years of age. Recently the Department of Health and Social Security has informed Local Health Authorities that on the recommendation of the Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation, vaccination against rubella may be given to women of childbearing age who are at special risk of acquiring the disease or transmitting it to others, provided they request it and are found, by a blood test, not to have had the disease previously. Rubella is now recognised as a serious danger to the unborn child if a woman contracts it during pregnancy.

The County Council's school clinic and child health centre in King Street continues to be used to the full by the mothers and children of the District. Its services were extended during the year by the opening by the Family Planning Association of a clinic. I understand that this is being used to an increasing extent by women from the district and the surrounding parishes. Construction of extension to provide a Health Centre for the District is expected to be started in the summer of 1972.

Perhaps no subject, in recent times, has received more publicity and aroused more concern than environmental pollution and it seems proper that the danger to health should be fully appreciated. Pollution can arise from a multitude of sources and control may be relatively simple or mostly complex. Some types of pollution require national or international measures for their control but nevertheless much can be done at local level in this matter. Local authorities have an important role to play in the supervision of food and water supplies, housing, clean air, refuse collection and disposal. Officers and members with their intimate knowledge of the district can detect the indiscriminate dumping of noxious wastes if it occurs in the district and in this matter members of the public have a duty to protect their district by reporting any such dumping.

Discussion on fluoridation of water supply continued during the year and the Council has now agreed to fluoridation of the Water Supply.

My sincere thanks are due to Mr. V.N. Page, Public Health Inspector, for his willing assistance and co-operation at all times. Although she was not a member of the Council's staff, mention of the retirement of Mrs. Edmondson, the Health Visitor must be made. As Miss Johnstone she was well known to the people of Longridge and served them diligently and well over a long period of years.

I must also express my gratitude to the Chairman and Members of the Council for their continued support and encouragement.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant

J.WALKER

Medical Officer of Health

### Physical Features of the Area

The Physical and Geological features of the area, which have been described in previous reports, remain substantially the same.

### Statistics of the Area

Area in acres	3,285
Population (Census 1931)	4,158
Population (Census 1951)	4,308
Population (Census 1961)	4,686
Population (Census 1971)	6,590
Registrar General's estimate of Home Population (Mid 1971)	6,590
Number of dwellings occupied and vacant (Census 1951)	1,336
Number of dwellings occupied and vacant (Census 1961)	1,549
Number of dwellings occupied and vacant (Census 1971)	2,324
Number of dwellings occupied (Ratebook 1970)	2,248
Number of dwellings occupied (Ratebook 1971)	2,324
Rateable value 1971/72	198,376
Sum represented by a penny rate 1971/72	1,896

### Social Conditions and Amenities of the District

There have been no changes worthy of comment in the social conditions and amenities of the area.

### Vital Statistics

#### Births

#### Live Births

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	51	79	130
Illegitimate	1	4	5
	52	83	135

Birth Rate per 1,000 population crude: 20.5

#### Stillbirths

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	-	1	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	-	1	1

Stillbirths rate per 1,000 total births: 7



Table of Vital Statistics  
Live Births, Deaths and Stillbirths

	Live Births		Deaths (All Causes)		Stillbirths	
	No. Regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 Pop'n. Crude	No. Regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 Pop'n. Crude	No. Regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 Total Births
Year 1971	135	20.5	81	12.3	1	7.0
Year 1970	122	19.0	68	10.6	3	24.0
Year 1969	118	19.1	80	13.0	4	33.0
Year 1968	111	18.4	63	10.5	1	9.0
Year 1967	132	23.1	52	9.1	Nil	Nil
Year 1966	128	23.3	68	12.4	5	37.6
Average 5 years 1966 to 1970	122.2	20.58	66.2	11.12	2.6	20.72

The birth and death rates shown in the previous and subsequent tables are known as "crude" rates. The Registrar General issues a comparability factor based on age and distribution of population which should be used when comparing the vital statistics of one area with another. The adjusted rates for this area are therefore as follows, allowing for a birth comparability factor of 1.15 and 1.15 for deaths.

Adjusted Birth Rate - 23.6 per 1,000 population

Adjusted Death Rate - 14.1 per 1,000 population

Table of Vital Statistics  
Maternal and Infant Mortality

	Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality Total under 1 year	
	No. of Deaths Regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 Total Births	No. of Deaths Regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live Births
Year 1971	Nil	Nil	1	7.0
Year 1970	Nil	Nil	2	16.0
Year 1969	Nil	Nil	2	17.0
Year 1968	Nil	Nil	1	9.0
Year 1967	Nil	Nil	1	8.0
Year 1966	Nil	Nil	3	23.4
Average 5 years 1966 to 1970	Nil	Nil	1.8	14.68



Longridge, Lancashire, England and Wales

	Per 1,000 of Population		Maternal Mortality	Infant Mortality
	Live Birth Rate	Death Rate	Per 1,000 Total live and Stillbirths	Per 1,000 live Births
Longridge Average 5 years 1966-1970	20.58	11.12	Nil	14.68
1971	23.6	14.1	Nil	7.0
Lancashire 1971	16.73	12.07	0.26	17.7
England and Wales 1971 Crude	16.0	11.6	0.17	18.0

## Neo-Natal Mortality Rate

Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age	1
Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	7

### Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate

Deaths of infants under 1 week of age	1
Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	7

## Perinatal Mortality Rate

Stillbirths and Deaths under 1 week  
combined per 1,000 total births 15

## Infantile Mortality Rate

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age	1
Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	7

### Further Analysis of Infant Mortality

	Neo-Natal (Under 4 weeks)		Early Neo-Natal (under 1 week)		Perinatal (Under 1 week & Stillbirths)	
	No. of deaths Registered	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	No. of deaths Registered	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	No. Registered	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
Year 1971	1	7.0	1	7.0	1	15.0
Year 1970	1	8.0	1	8.0	3	24.0
Year 1969	1	8.0	1	8.0	5	41.0
Year 1968	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	9.0
Year 1967	1	8.0	1	8.0	1	8.0
Year 1966	2	15.6	1	7.8	6	45.1
Average 5 years 1966 - 1970	1.2	9.32	1.0	7.76	3.4	28.42

Causes of death at different periods of life during 1971

Cause of death	Sex	All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	Age in years									
					1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
B18 Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	M F	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	
B19(2) Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	M F	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	
B19(3) Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M F	1 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- 1	- 1	
B19(4) Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	M F	3 2	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	2 1	- -	
B19(6) Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M F	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	
B19(9) Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
B19(11) Other Malignant Neoplasms	M F	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 2	1 -	
B26 Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M F	2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2	- -	
B27 Hypertensive Disease	M F	4 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2	- 2	- -	
B28 Ischaemic Heart Disease	M F	10 13	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	5 7	6 3	
B29 Other Forms of Heart Disease	M F	4 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 3	
B30 Cerebrovascular Disease	M F	3 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 3	3 1	7 1	
B46(6) Other Diseases of Circulatory System	M F	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
B32 Pneumonia	M F	1 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	3 -	
B33(1) Bronchitis and Emphysema	M F	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	



Causes of death at different periods of life during 1971 (cont'd)

Cause of death	Sex	All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	Age in years								
					1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over
B33(2) Asthma	M F	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -
B46(7) Other Diseases of respiratory system	M F	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -
B38 Nephritis and Nephrosis	M F	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -
B46(9) Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	M F	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -
B44 Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	M F	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
BE47 Motor Vehicle Accidents	M F	2 -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
BE48 All Other Accidents	M F	2 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -
BE49 Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	M F	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M F	41 40	- 1	- -	- -	1 -	2 -	- -	- -	3 1	8 4	18 13	9 20



## Analysis of Causes of Death

Diseases of the heart were the largest single cause of deaths and numbered 8 more than 1970.

Deaths from malignant diseases were two more than in the previous year. Vascular lesions of the nervous system numbered five more than in 1970.

### Infant Mortality

There was one death of infants under one year, one less in number than in the previous year. This gives an infant mortality rate of 7 per 1,000 live births as compared with 16 in the previous year. The infant mortality rate for England and Wales as a whole is 18.0.

The cause of death of the infants under one is given below:-

The cause of the death of the infant under one is given below:-

Female	Under 1 Week	Cardio Respiratory Failure Prematurity
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### TUBERCULOSIS

There were no new cases of Respiratory and Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis notified during the year.

There were no deaths attributable to Respiratory Tuberculosis.

The death rate per 1,000 of population from the disease is 0.00 for Respiratory and Non-Respiratory. The comparative figures for England and Wales are 0.019 and 0.014 respectively.

The number of persons on the register at the end of the year under review is shown below:-

<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory</u>	
Male	Female	Male	Female
6	3	0	4
9		4	

### Comparative Table of Tuberculosis Death Rates for Longridge Lancashire, England and Wales

	Per 1,000 of estimated population		
	Death Rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis	Death Rate from Non- Respiratory Tuberculosis	Death Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis
Longridge Average 5 years 1966-1970	0.00	0.00	0.00
1970	0.00	0.00	0.00
1971	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lancashire 1971	0.020	0.010	0.030
England and Wales 1971	0.019	0.004	0.023

# GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

## Laboratory Service

The Public Health Laboratory under the directorship of Dr.L.Robertson is situated in Meadow Street, Preston, alongside the Preston Royal Infirmary.

Bacteriological examinations of routine samples of milk, ice-cream and water were continued during the year together with the biological examination of milk for the presence of tubercle bacillus and brucella organisms, and also the examination of faecal specimens and suspected foods in cases of food poisoning and dysentery.

A total of 116 samples and specimens were submitted and examined during the year and reports subsequently issued on the results of the various tests.

Chemical analysis were usually carried out by the County Analyst.

## Hospital Accommodation

Infectious Diseases: Are normally admitted to the Deepdale Isolation Hospital. Three cases were admitted to hospital in 1971.

General Diseases: Three hospitals are available for patients in this district.

- |  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| 1) Preston Royal Infirmary                       | ) Administered by the |
| 2) Sharoe Green Hospital, Preston.               | ) Preston & Chorley   |
| 3) St..Joseph's Hospital, Mount Street, Preston. | ) Hospital Management |
|  | ) Committee           |

Venereal Diseases: Clinics are held at Preston Royal Infirmary. Advice and treatment are free and confidential.

## National Assistance Act, 1948

It has not been necessary to recommend the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention as envisaged by Section 47 of the above Act.

It was not necessary to exercise the provisions of the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951.



## COUNTY COUNCIL HEALTH SERVICE IN THE AREA

There are a variety of Health Services of the Lancashire County Council operated in the area and which are under the control of the No. 4 Divisional Health Committee, East Cliff County Offices, Preston, telephone Preston 54868.

### Ambulance Service

The ambulance needs for Longridge are supplied by the service operated from Broughton House, Garstang Road, which deals with most of the area of Health Division No. 4 north of the Ribble, of which Longridge forms part. The ambulance vehicles are under radio control.

### Home Nursing and Midwifery Service

A team of seven nurses serve the Longridge and district area. The duties of these nurses include care of patients in their own homes, and they arrange for the loan of nursing equipment in suitable cases. Expectant mothers who are confined at home are also attended by them.

### Home Help Service

Home Helps are employed in Longridge and help a variety of cases including confinement, sickness, old age and infirmity and tuberculosis cases. Night Helps are also employed where needed.

### Child Welfare Centre

There is a weekly Child Welfare session held at the School Clinic, King Street, Longridge, every Tuesday afternoon. A doctor and Health Visitor attend and give advice on infant care and management. Baby foods are also sold at the centre.

### School Medical Service

Medical and hygiene inspections are carried out at the School Clinic, King Street, Longridge. Clinic sessions are held for a variety of treatments including minor ailments, dental care and ophthalmic conditions. The County Council make special provisions for residential schooling for various categories of handicapped children such as the blind, partially sighted, deaf and dumb, epileptics, delicate and backward.

### Vaccinations & Immunisations

Vaccinations and immunisations of children against Polio, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Measles and Smallpox are available free of charge at the County Council Clinic, as is vaccinations for Rubella (German Measles) for girls between 11 and 14 years of age.

### Convalescent Care

In suitable cases arrangements are made for the admission of patients to convalescent homes.

### Welfare Service

Residential homes are provided to accommodate elderly and infirm persons who have no longer anyone to adequately care for them. Handicapped persons are also assisted. One such home - Fell View is situated in Longridge and accommodates 51 persons.

A free chiropody service is available for elderly people, registered handicapped persons and expectant mothers.



PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The table below gives an analysis of notified cases:-

Age Group	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Infective Jaundice	Food Poisoning	Whooping Cough
0 -		2			
1 -		3			
2 -		3			2
3 -	2	3			
4 -		6			
5 -	3	9	3	1	2
10 -					
15 -			1	1	
25 and over			4	3	
Total cases all ages	5	26	8	5	4
Total deaths	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil
Total cases removed to Hospital	Nil	Nil	1	2	Nil

The total number of notifications is 48 as compared with 132 cases in 1971.

The decrease in infectious disease notifications was mainly due to there being 33 less cases of scarlet fever, and 57 less cases of measles. There was 4 more cases of infective jaundice than in the previous year.

The 5 cases of food poisoning reported were confined to 3 families and were not connected. Specimens from all contacts and members of the family were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination, all three specimens from each contact being found to be negative.

One of the above food poison cases concerned an Off Licence Shop though the patient was only a member of the family and not in the shop. The case was admitted to hospital and finally cleared of the organism which was *Salmonella Stanley*.

There was also a case of poisoning caused by *Salmonella Typhimurium* in a family which also was confined to one person and finally returned negative samples.

## SCHOOLS

There are seven schools in the Longridge district providing primary and secondary education. Below is shown the sanitary conditions prevailing at these schools, at the end of the year.

No. of schools with fresh water closets	7
No. of schools with drainage to public sewers	6
No. of schools with drainage to private treatment works	1
No. of schools with dustbins	7
No. of schools with water supply from public mains	7
No. of schools with satisfactory drinking facilities	7
No. of schools with satisfactory washing facilities	7
No. of schools with satisfactory yard surfaces	7

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Type of food premises in trade	Total No. of Premises	No. of Premises fitted to comply with reg. 18	No. of Prem- ises to which reg. 21 applies	No. of Premises fitted to comply with reg. 21
Grocer	13	13	13	13
Greengrocer	5	5	5	5
Licensed Premises	11	11	11	11
Off-Licensed Premises	1	1	1	1
Fish and Chips	3	3	3	3
Confectioners	4	4	4	4
Butchers	5	5	5	5
Cafes	3	3	3	3
Sweets	7	7	Nil	Nil
Poultry Establishments	2	2	2	2
Canteens	4	4	4	4



The table below shows that 63 samples of raw milk were submitted for examination for brucellosis, 61 were satisfactory with regards to ring test, biological tests, and culture test. Two of the samples proved to be Ring Test Positive.

### REPORT ON MILK SAMPLES

The results of the samples of milk submitted for bacteriological examinations and biological tests are shown below:-

#### RESULTS

Result	Positive	Negative	No Result
Tuberculosis	Nil	7	Nil
Brucellosis - Ring Test	2	61	Nil
Culture Test	Nil	8	Nil
Biological Test	Nil	8	Nil

Statutory Tests	No. of samples submitted 6		
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Void Samples
Raw Milk:			
Methylene Blue Test	6	Nil	Nil
Heat Treated Milk:			
Methylene Blue Test	Nil	Nil	Nil
Phosphatase Test	Nil	Nil	Nil

Dr. Wade, the County Medical Officer of Health, supplied the following information of the results of food and drugs samples taken in Longridge during 1971.

A total of 23 samples was obtained comprising 7 milks (one of which was a Channel Islands Milk) and 16 others as follows:-

1 Edrisal Tablets	1 Fruit Pie filling canned
1 Double Cream	1 Mandarin Oranges canned
1 Yoghourt	1 Sliced Peaches canned
1 Pork Sausages	1 Marzipan
1 Smoke Cheese	1 Christmas pudding
1 Soft Cheese	1 Beef Casserole with Dumpling Dry
1 Lime Cordial & Lager canned	1 Cough Syrup
1 Soft Drink canned	1 Rubbing Ointment

Details of those samples on which the County Analyst gave adverse reports are as follows:-

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
Marzipan	Contained 300 parts per million of the permitted preservative sorbic acid without this ingredient appearing in the list of ingredients.	Packers communicated with.
Informal Milk	Odour of Vanilla.	Complainant Informed.



## M E A T

The position regarding slaughterhouses in the district remains the same, there being one licensed slaughterhouse in the area and used by the owner to supply his two shops situated in the district.

The annual inspection of the slaughterhouse by an Officer of the Ministry Veterinary Service was carried out during the year and conditions were found to be satisfactory and complied with the Slaughterhouse Regulations.

One hundred and fifty-six cattle, six hundred and forty-five sheep and one hundred and eighty-nine pigs were slaughtered and inspected during the year, of these, twelve cattle, four sheep and one pig had some part or organ condemned, in no case was it necessary to condemn a whole carcase, the type of animal being of high quality.

No evidence of tuberculosis was found during the year, and no case of cysticercosis was found, therefore, it was not necessary to carry out refrigeration treatment.

## FOOD HYGIENE

Routine inspections have been carried out to the food shops in the district and generally it has been found that owners are willing to co-operate in maintaining the standards required, and improvements are being carried out when suggested by the owners.

The problem still remains of the small house and shop which is difficult to maintain and comply with the modern requirements of food hygiene, though in this field improvements are being made when possible.

Travelling shops are now complying with the requirements of providing hand washing units suitable for the drivers and staff.

## CLEAN AIR

Complaints regarding industrial plants have been mainly due to lack of regular cleaning and maintenance, where this has been found, necessary work has been put in hand.

No areas have yet been submitted for smoke control. This district is not in the scheduled black areas.

## WATER SUPPLY

The water supply to the Longridge area is the responsibility of the Preston and District Water Board and I am grateful to Mr. J.F. Bailey, the Water Engineer and Manager, for supplying the statistics relating to the water supplied to Longridge. The supply continues to be an upland water source collected from Longridge Fell, water being piped from the Dilworth Reservoir situated above the township. The quality has been good and no complaints of tainting have been received. No restrictions were put on the use of water. The supply throughout the year being plentiful.

Chemical and bacteriological tests have as in the past been carried out at the laboratory in Chapel Brow, Longridge, where weekly tests and examinations are undertaken as a routine measure throughout the year.

In the case of the Longridge water supply, 33 bacteriological samples of treated water from taps on consumer's premises were taken and 2 samples from intakes and reservoirs. All the treated water samples proved satisfactory except two unsatisfactory samples which were due to work being carried out on the main, further samples were found to be satisfactory.

The following is a chemical analysis of a sample of water taken in the Longridge district.

### Physical Characteristics

Appearance	Colourless. No deposit.
Colour (Hazen Units)	5.0
Odour	None
pH	7.5

### Analytical

mg/litre

Total Solids	75.0
Solids in Suspension	-
Total Hardness	33.0
Carbonate Hardness	19.0
Non-carbonate Hardness	14.0
Combined Chlorine	16.0
Free Chlorine	-
P.V. in 4 Hrs. at 27°C	0.44
Alkalinity (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	19.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.11
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.1375
Nitrous Nitrogen	0.002
Nitric Nitrogen	Nil
Sulphate (as SO <sub>4</sub> )	-

The following is a bacteriological examination taken from a Longridge tap.

Remarks: pH 7.8, Colour 5 Hazen, Total Residual Chlorine 0.05.

### Organisms growing on Yeastrel Agar, per 1 m.l. of Water

Cultivated for 3 days at 20°C - 22°C	3
Cultivated for 2 days at 37°C	Nil

### Coli-Aerogenes Bacteria

Found in	None	m.l.
Not found in	-	m.l.

McCrary - No. per 100 m.l. -

Sub-cultured to 44°C.: Positive faecal B. Coli -  
Organisms of the I.A.C. Group -

### PRIVATE SUPPLIES

There are four farms on private supplies situated above the level of the reservoirs supplying the towns mains. One bacteriological sample was taken which was found to be satisfactory.



### Supply to Houses

There were 61 premises newly connected during the year, all being built for private ownership.

At the end of the year the number of dwelling houses connected to the public mains was 2,328 serving an estimated population of 6,578. There are no houses in the district served by means of a standpipe.

### General

The water has no liability to plumbo-solvency and the analysis shows that no contamination occurred during the year. The fluoride content of the mains supply is 0.06 per million.

### Sanitary Accommodation

The following comparative table shows the type of accommodation existing in dwelling houses.

Year	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Freshwater closets	1878	1947	2041	2215	2285	2380	2490	2589	2676
Wastewater closets	79	50	36	35	34	26	22	22	21
Pail closets	55	53	33	30	27	26	22	20	17
Privy	15	15	15	15	15	15	10	5	3
Baths	1206	1269	1337	1453	1550	1639	1743	1833	1914

### FLUORIDATION

It was resolved that when the position was made possible for the fluoridation of the water supply that the Council agree to accept it.



## HOUSING

The following table shows the number of new houses completed during the year.

	Houses	Flats
By the Local Authority	Nil	Nil
By other Local Authorities	Nil	Nil
Other bodies or persons	61	Nil
1. Inspections of dwelling houses during the year:-		
(1)a. Total No. of dwelling houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)		106
b. No. of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose		182
(2) Dwelling houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit		23
(3) No. of dwelling houses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit.		10

### 2. Houses Demolished:-

In Clearance Areas:- (Housing Act, 1957 and Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954):

	<u>Houses Demolished</u>	<u>Displaced during year</u>	
		<u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
1. Houses unfit for human habitation	Nil	Nil	Nil
2. Houses included by reason of bad arrangement etc.	Nil	Nil	Nil
3. Houses on land acquired under section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil

Not in Clearance Area:-

4. As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
---	-----	-----	-----

### 3. Unfit Houses Closed:-

1. Under Sections 16 (4) 17 (1) and 35 (1) Housing Act 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
2. Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
3. Parts of building closed under Section 18 Housing Act 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil

### 4. Unfit Houses made fit and Houses in which defects were remedied:-

	<u>By Owner</u>	<u>By Local Authority</u>
1. After informal action by Local Authority	29	0
2. After formal notice under a Public Health Act	Nil	Nil
3. Under Section 24 Housing Act 1957	Nil	Nil

5. Unfit houses in temporary use (Housing Act, 1957):-

	<u>Number of Houses</u>	<u>Number of separate dwellings contained in column 1</u>
	(1)	(2)
Position at end of year:		
(1) Retained for temporary accommodation:-		
a. Under Section 48	0	0
b. Under Section 17(2)	3	3
c. Under Section 46	0	0
(2) Licensed for temporary occupation under sections 34 or 53	0	0

6. Purchase of Houses by Agreement:-

	<u>Number of Houses</u>	<u>Number of occupants of houses in col.1</u>
	(1)	(2)
Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year	Nil	Nil

Improvement Grants, Etc.  
Housing (Financial Provisions) Act 1958  
and Housing Act 1969 - Improvements

	<u>Private bodies or individuals No. of Dwellings Houses or other buildings</u>	<u>Local Authority No. of dwellings Houses or other buildings</u>
a. Submitted by Private individuals to local authority	5	-
b. Approved by local authority	3	-
c. Submitted by local authority to Ministry	Nil	Nil
d. Finally approved by Ministry	Nil	-
e. Work completed	2	-
f. Additional separate dwellings included in e. above	Nil	-

House purchase and Housing Act 1959 and Housing Act 1961, 1964 and 1969  
Standard Grants:-

Action during year:

	<u>No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected</u>
a. Applications submitted to local authority for improvement to full standard	24
b. Applications approved by local authority for improvement to reduced standard	Nil
c. Total applications approved by local authority	29
d. Work completed	24

RENT ACT 1957

It was not found necessary to invoke statutory action under this Act.  
No Certificates of Disrepair were granted during the year.

A visit was made regarding two unfit houses which became subject to  
demolition, one of the families was housed by the Council and the other  
family left the district.

The following tables show the administration of the Factories Act 1961 within the district

Type of Factory	No. on Register	Inspections	Number of Written Notices		Occupiers Prosecuted
Non-Mechanical	2	2	-	-	-
Mechanical	32	43	-	-	-
Building Sites	8	20	-	-	-
TOTAL	42	65	-	-	-
	Defects		Cases referred		No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Insp.	By H.M. Insp.	
Want of cleanliness	5	4	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences					
a. Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
b. Unsuitable or defective	4	4	-	-	-
c. Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	10	9	-	-	-





The Public Health Inspector's Report  
for the year ended December, 1971

Mr. Chairman, Miss Melling and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my twentyfourth Annual Report for the year 1971.

The body of the report endeavours to show by tabulation the major activities of the department. The day to day work which requires to be done is not always possible to be shown by figures but nevertheless takes considerable time in dealing with the problems which require to be solved.

The housing standards in the district generally are being improved by the use of the Acts dealing with improvement grants both standard and discretionary and as more people take advantage of these monetary grants so it will mean that quality of the houses will rise.

The work of cleaning our stone fronted buildings are also a contributory factor in taking away the drab "industrial look" from the area, and once again I would like to congratulate owners in taking this step.

With the completion of tipping at the Railway Quarry coming to an end it is intended that a scheme of improvement and landscaping will be carried out in the near future, the making of a  $10\frac{1}{2}$  acre recreational area will prove to be an asset to the district and will be much appreciated by the ratepayers.

There is still a case to be made for improvements to be carried out, in our food shops, though the standard of hygiene generally is steadily improving. The customer can still play a major part in this improvement by patronising those shops who obviously maintain a high standard of efficiency.

## DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS DURING THE YEAR

Bakehouses, butchers' and green-grocers' shops	85
Drainage	60
Factories	65
Food Inspections	164
Farms, dairies and milkshops	48
Inspections under the Housing Acts	56
Infectious diseases	64
Inspections under the Public Health Act	154
Licensed premises	18
Refuse collection and disposal	172
Rodent control	160
Schools	20
Shops	110
Slaughterhouses	58
Smoke observations	14
Miscellaneous	378
	<u>1,626</u>

### HOUSING

There were 61 new dwellings constructed during the year which was 19 less than the previous year, all of which were built by private enterprise.

It is not anticipated that the yearly number of houses built will increase beyond the present rate, and owing to sewage difficulties no major housing development will be possible for a number of years.

The council's own housing stock amounts to 317 and includes 2 and 3 bedroomed houses, bungalows, flats and 32 flats under the sheltered housing scheme.

There are still 20 houses awaiting action for closing and demolition, there has been no demolition of houses under the Housing Acts. Three houses are awaiting demolition following action under Section 17 of the Housing Act 1957.

During housing inspections, 10 houses were found not to be in all respects fit, but capable of being rendered fit. Twentynine houses were made fit by informed action and by agreement with the owners.

Twentyfour applications were submitted and 29 approved for a full standard grant and work was completed in the case of 24 of the applications. Five applications were received for Improvement Grants, 3 were approved and the work was completed in the case of 2 of the applications.

No applications were received for a certificate of disrepair under the Rent Act, 1957.



## RODENT CONTROL

Rodent Control is carried out by a part-time operator, assisted when necessary by a second trained operator.

Though there has been a small increase in the number of infestations reported and dealt with, in no case was any infestation considered to be of major proportions. The public have co-operated well and notifications are reported immediately signs of rodents are seen and treatments are put in hand, thus preventing a serious infestation.

The Council continues with its policy of giving free treatments to domestic premises and full advantage is taken of this service.

Commercial premises and farms are subject to a charge for any treatments carried out, on a time and material basis. The Council do not enter into contracts for rodent work.

The foul sewage system was subject to a 10 per cent test bait and showed one manhole with takes. The manholes in the area infested were treated and no further infestations occurred in the system.

The table below gives a record of the work carried out for the past twelve months ended 31st December 1971.

	<u>Type of Property</u>	
	<u>Non-Agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
a) No. of properties in district	2,368	56
b) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	246	28
c) No. of (b) infested by - rats	40	5
mice	48	3
d) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	170	12
e) No. of (d) infested by - rats	12	1
mice	15	1

## DRAINAGE

The conversion of the 21 remaining waste water closets still have to be carried out, it is anticipated that the present Government Grants offered to owners to improve their houses will help to resolve this problem in the near future, and at the same time give owners of houses with pail closets, of which there are still 17 being dealt with; the opportunity of removing a very unhealthy and unhygienic job which does cause problems with the staff.

There are 39 premises not on the water carriage system in the district, which are situated in the more remote parts of the district, but will be able to be improved with the help of grants, if owners will only avail themselves of them.

## INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

There is one licensed slaughterhouse in the district which serves the needs of two meat shops in the district.

The remaining shops are served with carcase meat slaughtered at Preston and Lytham-St.-Annes.

There is a one hundred percent inspection of all animals killed to ensure that all the meat is fit for human consumption. The number of animals dealt with during the year being 900 cattle, sheep and pigs, the details of which together with information on condemnation is shown below.

All the animals killed were young and of first class quality, and no serious conditions of diseases were found, it was not found necessary to condemn any whole carcase.

No evidence of tuberculosis or cysticercosis was found to be present. The weight of meat condemned was very small and was disposed of to a factory which carries out steam sterilisation before resale.

There are two poultry processing plants operating in the district with a throughput of approximately 42,000 birds per year.

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	56	100	-	645	189
Number Inspected	56	100	-	645	189
<u>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCOSIS</u>					
Whole carcase condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcase of which some part of organ was condemned	3	9	-	4	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis	5.4	9.0	-	.62	.53



	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
<u>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY</u>					
Whole carcase condemned	None	None	None	None	None
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	None	None	None	None	None
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	None	None	None	None	None
<u>CYSTICERCOSIS</u>					
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	None	None	None	None	None
Carcases submitted to Treatment by Refrigeration	None	None	None	None	None
Generalised and totally condemned	None	None	None	None	None

#### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The number of food premises, by type, registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, the Lancashire County Council Acts or other Local Acts are shown below:-

Type of business	No. registered at 31/12/71	No. of inspections of registered premises during the year
Butchers	5	38
Ice Cream	20	14

The number of food premises, by type of business, in district at end of year are shown below:-

Grocers	13	Fried Fish Shops	3
Greengrocers	5	Sweets, Minerals and	21
Meat Shops	5	Ice-cream	
Bakers and Confectioners	4	Catering Establishments	18
		Others	0

#### Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation Regulations 1963)

- Number of egg pasteurisation plants in district at end of year Nil
- Number of samples of liquid egg submitted to amylase test and their results Nil

## PUBLIC CLEANSING

### House and Trade Refuse Collection and Disposal

The year 1971 has proved an important step in refuse disposal in Longridge.

After the 1st April Fulwood ceased to bring their refuse to Longridge and Longridge also ceased using the Railway Tip from the 31st July 1971. All refuse being disposed of at Freckleton on the tip operated by the Preston County Borough Council.

The above change of policy necessitated buying a larger capacity vehicle and towards the end of the year it was apparent that the new machine would not be able to handle both refuse and bulky items of furniture and the older machine would have to be brought back into service.

A weekly collection of refuse and salvage was maintained during the year, though staff problems created difficulties which had to be overcome.

The staff consists of:-  
1 driver/loader  
4 loaders  
1 tip attendant (short period)  
1 part-time rodent operator/handyman  
1 spare loader/salvage bailer

The main refuse vehicle is a 19/60 cu. yard Muskateer with screw compactor.

The stand by machine is a 25 cu. yard capacity rear loader with fore and aft tipper and packer plate.

Pail closets still continue to be collected by a special trailer hitched to a landrover, the contents discharged down a suitable sewer manhole.

The houses situated in the outlying districts away from the sewers, when improved under the grants scheme will see a reduction in the number of pail closets in the district which at present number 17, three less than last year.

### SALVAGE

The weight of waste paper collected shows a decrease on last year and amounts to 25.2 cwts. per 1,000 per month against 29.00 cwts. for the year 1970.

This decrease in paper collection was due to vehicles being off the road and shortage of labour, there was also a restriction on the amount of paper the mills would take from authorities due to a recessionary period in the trade.

The gross receipts on the sale of paper salvage is £1096 as against £1235 in 1970.

All paper salvage is sent to the Thames Board Mills at Warrington.



Weight of Salvage Collected and Sold

	1970/71				1971/72
	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons
Mixed Paper	54	13	0	0	63.94
Newspaper	21	16	0	0	-
Fibreboard	33	11	0	0	35.70
Ferrous Metal	3	9	1	3	1.75
Non-Ferrous Metal		1	0	11	-
Textiles	2	1	2	24	2.25
	114	19	3	2	103.64

Value of Salvage Sold

	1970/71	1971/72
	£	£
Mixed Paper	560.26	661.15
Newspaper	272.50	-
Fibreboard	402.60	434.79
Ferrous Metal	19.81	8.69
Non-Ferrous Metal	3.97	-
Textiles	29.73	31.16
	1288.87	1135.79

The Table below gives the Yield of Waste  
Paper per 1,000 of population for the past ten years  
Weight per 1,000 population per month

<u>Year</u>	<u>Cwts</u>
1962	36.0
1963	35.3
1964	36.2
1965	39.5
1966	37.8
1967	33.0
1968	35.7
1969	32.6
1970	29.0
1971	25.2

The following is a summary of the collection and disposal of refuse and salvage during the financial year ended 31st March, 1972, with the comparative figures for the two preceeding financial years.

Estimated Weight of Refuse and Salvage Collected

	1969/70			1970/71			1971/72
	Tons. Cwts. Qrs.			Tons. Cwts. Qrs.			Tons.
House and Trade Refuse	1144	0	0	1150	0	0	1490.00
Salvage	128	0	0	114	19	0	103.64
	1272	0	0	1264	19	0	1593.64

Cost of Collection and Disposal

	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72
	£	£	£
Refuse collection	3,589	4,300	6,600
Motor Transport	2,045	2,400	2,800
Longridge contribution to tip maintenance	545	400	-
Preston Corporation Tip Charge	-	-	290
Salvage - baling and bonuses	1,013	1,284.40	1,199.59
	7,192	8,384.40	10,889.59
Less income:- Salvage sales	1,337	1,288.00	1,136.00
	5,855	7,096.40	9,753.59



Gross Income from Salvage for the past Ten Years

Year	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£
1962	112	14	2	4	975.10
1963	113	3	2	7	994.00
1964	120	1	2	20	1,059.45
1965	135	0	3	1	1,243.88
1966	133	16	2	4	1,239.59
1967	115	18	2	13	1,076.38
1968	138	0	0	0	1,290.31
1969	128	0	0	0	1,337.94
1970	114	19	0	10	1,288.07
1971	103	13	0	0	1,135.79
	1,215	7	3	3	11,640.51

CONCLUSION

May I express my thanks and appreciation to the members of the Council for their continued interest and support.

I would also like to thank my fellow officers and staff for their help and co-operation, and to once again thank Dr. Walker for his guidance and willing support at all times.

I am, Miss Melling and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

V.N.PAGE  
Public Health Inspector







